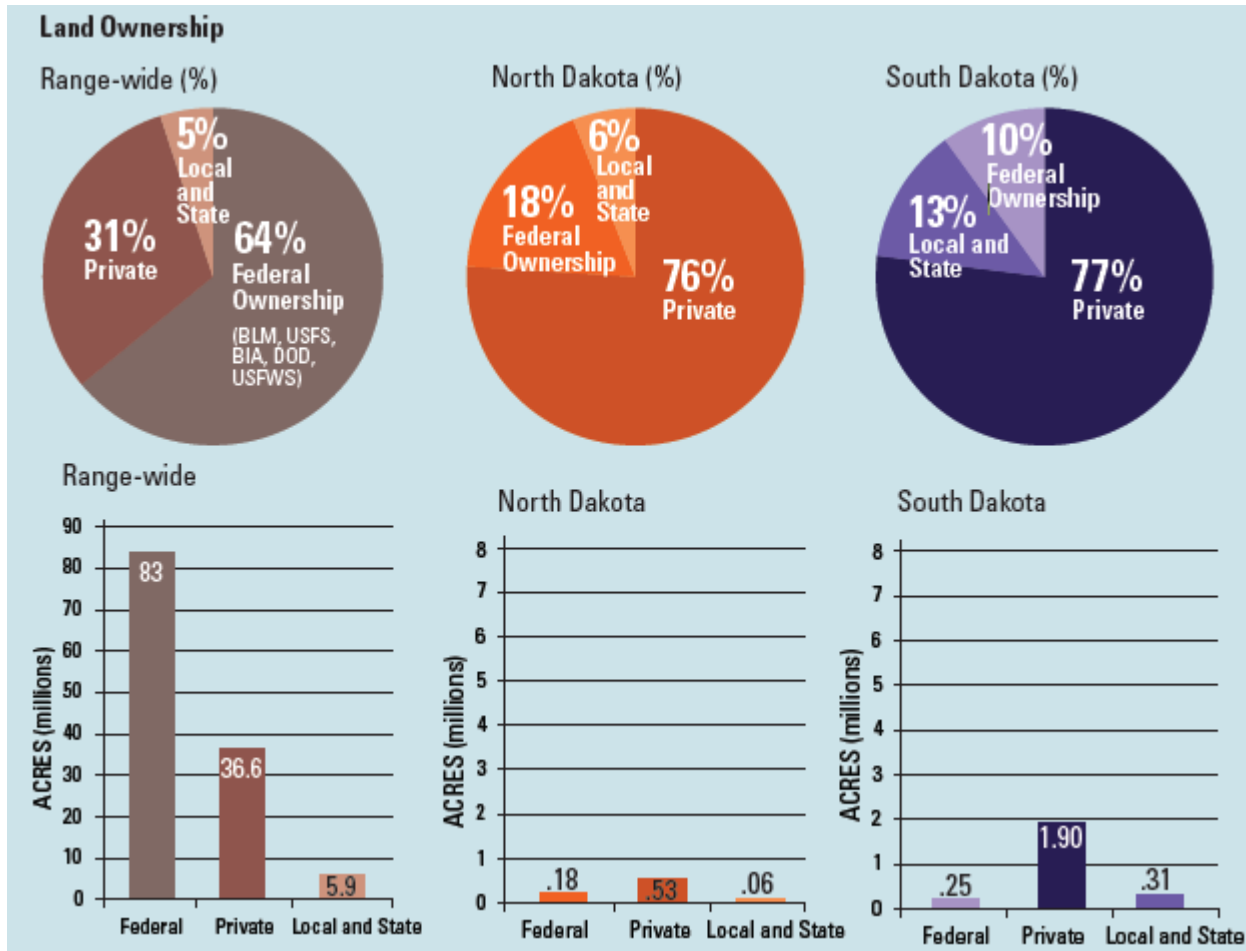


North Dakota – South Dakota

Facts and Figures for BLM Conservation Plans for Greater Sage-Grouse

The Dakotas are on the far eastern edge of greater sage-grouse range and the two states' small populations are considered at high risk of extirpation because of their small numbers and isolation. Sage-grouse in the Dakotas were historically connected with populations in eastern Montana, though it is unclear how many birds move between the states.

Management of Greater Sage-Grouse Habitat



About the plans: The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) are amending land use plans in North Dakota and South Dakota to address threats to the greater sage-grouse and its habitat such that protections under the Endangered Species Act are no longer warranted. The BLM plans provide a layered management approach that focus protections on priority areas identified by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service where additional loss of habitat would reduce long-term viability of sage-grouse populations.

Definitions:

- **Priority Habitat Management Areas (PHMA)**
 - **Definition:** BLM administered lands identified as having the highest value to maintaining sustainable greater sage-grouse populations. Priority habitat closely tracks Priority Areas for Conservation (PACs), identified in the Conservation Objectives Team report and based on state-mapped key greater sage-grouse habitats.
 - **Management approach:** The plans seek to limit or eliminate new surface disturbance.
- **General Habitat Management Areas (GHMA)**
 - **Definition:** BLM administered lands where special management would apply to sustain greater sage-grouse populations, but that are not as important as priority habitat.
 - **Management approach:** The plans seek to minimize disturbance.

Habitat Management Areas in North Dakota and South Dakota in Final Proposed Plan

Area	Acres	Percent of North Dakota – South Dakota
State of North Dakota & South Dakota	94,685,440	100%
BLM planning area	306,030	<1%
PHMA	160,600	<1%
GHMA	23,780	<1%

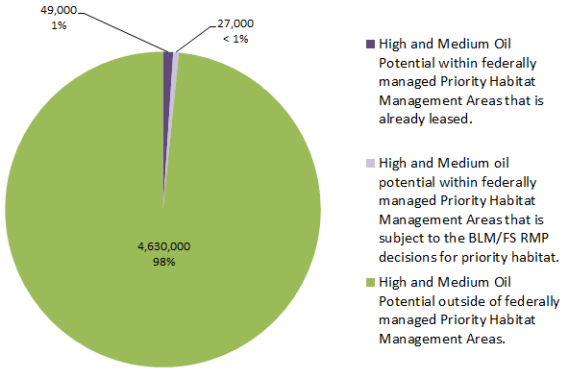
Current Development - Statistics below demonstrate the extent to which federally managed Priority Habitat Management Areas have existing energy development. The plans recognize all valid, existing rights.

	North Dakota	South Dakota
Overall: Approximate percent of PHMAs on federal lands and minerals are covered by existing leases and Rights-of-Way (ROWs) for coal, oil and gas, solar and wind energy.	34%	11%
Oil and Gas Leases: Percent of federal mineral estate in PHMA leased for oil or gas development.	34% 23% held by production	11% 5% held by production
Coal Leases: Percent of PHMA on federal lands covered by coal leases.	0	0
Solar Rights Of Ways (ROW): Percent of PHMA on federal lands with approved Solar ROWs	0	0
Wind ROWs: Percent of PHMA on federal lands with approved Solar ROWs	0	0

Energy potential within habitat - Statistics below depict the amount of energy potential estimated to exist *within* federally managed Priority Habitat Management Areas.

	North Dakota	South Dakota
Oil: Percent of federal lands and minerals within PHMAs have low oil potential	55%	86%
Natural Gas: of federal lands and minerals within PHMAs have low natural gas potential	100%	100%
Wind: Percent of federal lands within PHMA that have low to medium wind speed potential.	45%	2%
Solar: Percent of federal lands within PHMAs in exclusion or not available categories	N/A	N/A

Energy potential outside of habitat – Statistics below depict the amount of energy potential estimated to exist *outside* of federally managed Priority Habitat Management Areas.

	North Dakota	South Dakota
<p>Oil: Percent of lands that have medium to high oil potential within the state that are outside of federal lands and minerals within PHMAs</p> <p>Out of approximately 4.7 million acres of high and medium oil potential in North Dakota, approximately 27 thousand acres (< 1%) will be subject to the BLM/FS plans for priority habitat.</p>  <p>49,000 1%</p> <p>27,000 < 1%</p> <p>4,630,000 98%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ High and Medium Oil Potential within federally managed Priority Habitat Management Areas that is already leased. ■ High and Medium oil potential within federally managed Priority Habitat Management Areas that is subject to the BLM/FS RMP decisions for priority habitat. ■ High and Medium Oil Potential outside of federally managed Priority Habitat Management Areas. 	98%	86%
Natural Gas: Percent of lands that have medium to high natural gas potential within the state that are outside of federal lands and minerals within PHMAs	No lands have high or medium potential in state	No lands have high or medium potential in state
Wind: Percent of lands in the high wind potential category within the state are outside of federal lands within PHMAs.	99%	98%
Solar: Percent of federal lands within the state that the BLM's	N/A	N/A

Western Solar Plan identifies as for development are outside of PHMAs.		
Hard Rock Mining Locations (a surrogate for mining potential): The percentage of hard rock mining locations in the state that occur outside of SFAs.	No SFAs in ND	No SFAs in SD

Analysis Details

PHMAs are summarized in this document for all topics except for mineral potential, which refer to SFAs. The extent of this analysis was defined by the area within the political state boundaries and the surface or subsurface estate as applicable to the subject as follows:

1. Oil, Gas, Coal and Minerals related analyses were limited to the federal subsurface estate within PHMA for MT, ND, SD, WY, CO, UT, and portions of ID. The federal surface estate (including BIA lands) was used as a surrogate for subsurface estate within PHMA for NV, CA, Northern ID and OR. Total oil and gas potential includes all lands within the political state boundaries.
2. Wind analysis was limited to the federal surface estate (including BIA lands) within PHMA and total potential for all lands within the political state boundaries.
3. Solar PEIS analysis extent was determined by the initial study, which included BLM administered lands within the political states of CA, NV, UT, CO, AZ, and NM. Only CA, CO, NV, and UT are summarized in these statistics.

Data Sources

1. **Oil and Gas Potential:** Inventory of Onshore Federal Oil and Natural Gas Resources and Restrictions to Their Development - Phase III Inventory – Onshore United States 2008. Detailed analysis was performed in defined basins, with an extrapolation model applied to all other areas.
2. **Solar PEIS Land Use Allocations:** Downloaded from <http://solareis.anl.gov/maps/gis/index.cfm> and modified for analysis by the Wildlife Habitat Spatial Analysis Lab with input from Argonne National Laboratory in April 2015.
3. **Wind data:** AWS Truepower, LLC acquired from the BLM.
4. **Metallic Mineral (Hard-Rock) Locations:** Extracted from the USGS Mineral Resource Data System (2012) database.
5. **Oil and Gas Leases, Coal Leases, Wind & Solar ROWs:** BLM submissions compiled by the Wildlife Habitat Spatial Analysis Lab in 2012.